212 Envisaged as an ultimate goal of language reform is
185 the complete Latinization of the Chinese written language. In other words the characters will be replaced by the Latin alphabet. Communist promoters of Latinization often cite Lenin's pronouncement that, "Latinization is the great revolution of the East,"[3] to substantiate their argument.

192 The Communists are trying to cultivate
185 a politically conscious proletariat in China; China's spoken language, as reflected in songs, plays. and speeches, is becoming more proletarian and drifting away from the set phrases and expressions traditionally used by the intellectual class. Extensive use of professional jargon and local expressions is the vogue of the day. Political and scientific terms, particularly those of Russian origin, are apparently on the lips of every Chinese who has had Communist indoctrination.
191 It must be noted that the Communists, in adopting
185 many new terms heretofore unfamiliar to the average Chinese, are aware of the danger of corrupting their language. The People's Daily (the Pravda of China), in an editorial on June 6, 1951, urged the use of correct Chinese and stressed the need for the study of grammar so that " the Chinese language will not become corrupt and impure."[4]

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3. John de Francis, Nationalism and Language Reform in China, Princeton University Press, 1950, p. 90.

4. Quoted in Jen-min Chiao-yü [People's Education] , Peking, March 1955, p. 28.